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SOURCE

Partisan Activity

1. A partisan group operating in the Lithuanian SSR has been named in honor of Captain K____, who, together with his wife, was killed in 1948 during a fight with the Russians near Kelme (55-38N, 22-56E).

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2. In April 1950, the K____ partisan group participated in an action in the triangular-shaped area between Saukenai (55-49N, 22-53E), Bazilionai (55-48N, 23-08E), and Tytuvenai (55-36N, 23-12E). The group was assisted by the partisan group from Saukenai. Partisans participating in this action numbered 110; the Russian forces were three times as strong. The K____ group was disposed as follows: nine men on the edge of the Saukenai forest, seven men near Bazilionai, and the remainder in the vicinity of Tytuvenai. The fight was won by the partisans, who had almost no losses. After the fight, the groups had to separate and hide in their bunkers, since in just a few days the area of the action was surrounded by a whole regiment of Russians.

3. In the fall of 1950, the K____ group was unexpectedly attacked by about 200 Russians. At this time the K____ group consisted of 28 men. Nine Russians were killed, two were captured, and the rest were put to flight. Only two partisans were wounded. During the fight, the partisans burned 17 Russian cars and captured 12 machine guns, 32 rifles, and other booty. The following week the Russians tried to attack the group again, but the partisans withdrew from Bazilionai to Pakape (55-47N, 23-17E) and Tyruliai (55-44N, 23-14E). Since spring 1951 there have been no major partisan combats with the Russians. the reason for this is that the Russians have not attacked the partisans.

4. The partisans still have weapons, though very few compared with the quantity they had in 1948. collected cartridges from the inhabitants and left them at an indicated place for the partisans. Partisans live in bunkers only during Russian encirclements. It is very difficult to find places where the partisans can stay in winter, especially since hiding with farmers is impossible

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if the farmers belong to kolkhozy. Bunkers are being set up (May 1951) under the barns and stables of deported farmers and are called "bunkers of the defenders of the nation". The bunkers are two meters wide, four meters long, and one and a half meters high (sic).

5. The partisans attack traitors, the number of whom is presently increasing because the Lithuanians do not believe that the Americans will make war against the Soviets. The partisans have no pity for traitors, but they never kill them without a trial. Persons who talk too much are punished by the partisans by having their buttocks scraped or by being flogged 10 or 15 times.

Deportations and Arrests

6. The last deportations [redacted] took place in March and April 1951. The first persons chosen for deportation were those in the habit of attending church. [redacted] the Russians think that prayer is the main means of expressing dissatisfaction with Stalin and the Soviet system. Consequently, those who pray are arrested as agents. The Soviet argument when arresting a person for praying is, "If you pray to God, you are begging that the Americans come to Lithuania." Others who were deported in 1951 were kolkhozniki who provided only 80 percent of their contributions.

7. The following technique is used when younger men are arrested by the MVD. During the night, the MVD makes a search of the living quarters of the suspected or betrayed person. If the MVD men find nothing, they take the victim's passport and tell him that it will be returned to him the following day at the MVD office. When the victim goes to the office to obtain his passport, he is told that the MVD has never seen it. They say he is lying and accuse him of giving the passport to the partisans.